

1. Notate key signatures:

A♭ M B M d m e m G♭ M B♭ M f m

2a. Name the major key and identify the given scale degree by number and name:

Example: G 4th
Subdominant

2b. Name the minor key and identify the given scale degree by number:

3. Given the major (first row) or minor (second row) key and scale degree, notate the pitch.

E: 3 F: 7 A: 2 F# 4 E♭: 6 A♭: 3 B♭: 5

d: 3 f#: 2 b♭: 4 g: 7 e: 5 g#: 6 c#: 2

4. Notate the following scales. Do NOT use key signatures.

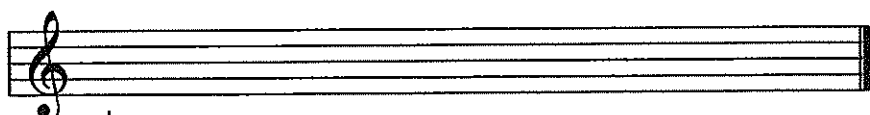
A Major (ascending only) E-flat Major (ascending only)

E Major (descending only) f harmonic minor (ascending only)

f-sharp melodic minor (ascending and descending)

b-flat melodic minor (ascending and descending)

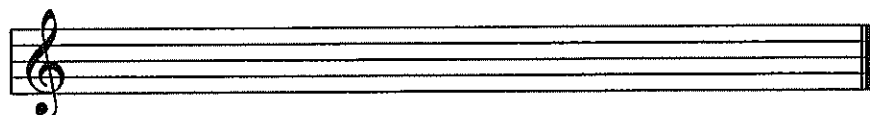
Notate the following scales. Do NOT use key signatures.



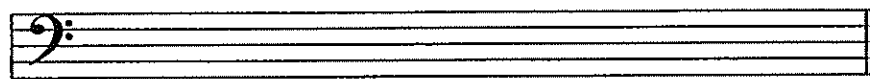
B^b Major (ascending only)




G Major (descending only)




B Major (ascending only)



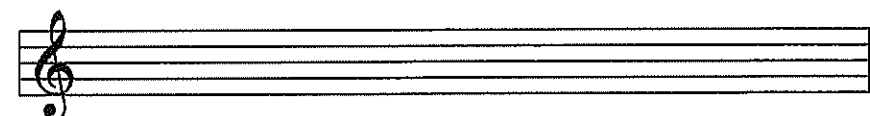
Relative MAJOR of f minor (ascending only)




Relative MAJOR of d minor (descending only)



b natural minor (ascending only)




Relative natural MINOR of B major (ascending only)



c[#] harmonic minor (ascending only)



e melodic minor (ascending and descending)



Parallel harmonic minor of C Major (ascending only)